Kansas Department of Agriculture
Division of Water Resources

Middle Arkansas Subbasin Newsletter

January 2005 Subbasin Water Resource Management Program

Inside this issue:

When is a Water Right Abandoned?

A water right is not considered abandoned as long as due and sufficient cause for nonuse exists. However, Kansas law states all appropriations of water must be for some beneficial purpose. If water is not put to beneficial use for five consecutive years without due and sufficient cause for nonuse, the water right is considered abandoned and dismissed.

What does due and sufficient cause for nonuse? Some examples of due and sufficient cause for nonuse include water being unavailable from the source of supply, adequate moisture is provided by natural precipitation for crop production that otherwise would require full or partial irrigation, or temporary pollution of the water supply. Some helpful questions to ask about due and sufficient cause are:

1. Was I prevented from using water this year due to some reason or circumstance?
2. Did some reason or circumstances make it unnecessary for me to use water I had planned on using for the year?

If any physical problems exist with the point of diversion, distribution system, place of use, or the operator, these circumstances could constitute due and sufficient cause only for a period of time reasonable to correct the problem. Conditions that exist beyond the owner's control that prevent access to the authorized place of use or point of diversion, as long as the owner is taking reasonable affirmative action to gain access, also constitutes due and sufficient cause.

Temporarily discontinuing water use for a definite period of time for soil, moisture and water conservation by participating in a multiyear federal or state conservation program approved by the chief engineer constitutes good cause for nonuse. The owner must furnish adequate documentation, such as a copy of the contract, showing the land involved. Also, the water right cannot have been abandoned prior to enrolling in the program. Examples include the Conservation Reserve Program and the state's Water Right Conservation Program.

Investigating successive years of nonuse

No water right can be found to be abandoned and terminated until the water right holder has the opportunity for a hearing before the chief engineer or his designated hearing officer. Before a hearing is held, the water use history is reviewed to determine if nonuse questions are present. If questions exist, the water right owner will receive a letter requesting information about the years in question. If that inquiry does not resolve the questions, a full investigation is conducted, including review of all records related to the property and a field investigation of the point of diversion and place of use. A draft verified report is sent to the water right holder at the conclusion of the field investigation. The draft report details the findings of the investigation related to nonuse of the water right and requests that the water right owner provide any relevant information. When all the information is assembled, a final verified report is issued. If the evidence assembled indicates that years of successive nonuse without due and sufficient cause were the case, a notice of hearing is issued and a hearing is scheduled where the water right owner can present evidence or challenge the findings in the verified report.

The chief engineer has broad discretion to consider other reasons that would be sufficient cause for nonuse. With this in mind, it is important to keep in contact with either your Groundwater Management District, if your water use is within a GMD boundary, or the Division of Water Resources. For more information about water right abandonment, contact Bruce Falk or Cory Curran in the Stafford Field Office at (620) 234-5311.

Irrigation Management Practices

Components of a subsurface drip irrigation system. This photo shows filters, regulators and valves.

A center pivot irrigation system equipped with low-pressure drop nozzles.

Control panel of a center pivot irrigation system.

To apply for irrigation efficiency cost-share practices, see your local county conservation district.

Water Conservation Cost-Share Practices

By Scott Carlson, State Conservation Commission

The State Conservation Commission promotes water conservation by providing cost-share incentives that increase irrigation efficiency. The goal of all water conservation cost-share funds is to reduce consumptive use to stabilize aquifer depletion and improve streamflow recovery. Annual allocations are provided to county conservation districts by the SCC. Districts receive base and targeted allocations. Supplemental funding allocations may also be available to districts within a targeted geographic area. The state cost-share rate limit is 70% of the county average cost or actual cost whichever is less. Also, the state requires a limit of $10,000 per practice. Conservation district may set county cost-share rates or limits below that of state requirements.

Practices eligible for cost-share assistance include:

a. Irrigation Water Management
b. Irrigation Water Conveyance
c. Irrigation System Sprinkler , Low Pressure
d. Irrigation System, Low Pressure Spray Nozzles
e. Irrigation System, Sub-Surface Drip Irrigation
f. Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery

State Conservation Commission cost-share eligibility requirements:

Cost-share funds are not to be used to convert non-irrigated land (land with no water right), unless an equal amount of previously irrigated land is taken out of irrigated production. Prior to project approval, the allowable pump rate, land authorized for irrigation, and a water right (in good standing) must be verified to the conservation district. All irrigation applications shall be received during a designated sign-up period and evaluated and prioritized based upon district and state guidelines. Systems with end guns are not eligible for state cost-share. Non-metered systems will incur a state cost-share rate of 50% or less up to a landowner limit of $1,500 per system. All approved applicants shall review and sign a conservation plan of operations and an irrigation development plan prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Services.

For further information, or to apply for irrigation efficiency cost-share practices, see your local county conservation district.

Local County Conservation Districts:

Stafford County
(620) 549-3480
804 E. 1st Ave.
St. John, KS 67576

Finney County
(620) 275-0211
2106 E. Spruce St.
Garden City, KS 67846

Ford County
(620) 227-3731
900 W. Frontview St.
Dodge City, KS 67801

Hodgeman County
(620) 357-8334
323 Main Street
Jetmore, KS 67854

Scott County
(620) 872-5312
1410 Main St. Suite 1
Scott City, KS 67871

Edwards County
(620) 659-3242
120 E. 7th St.
Kinsley, KS 67547

Pawnee County
(620) 285-2167
324 Main St.
Larned, KS 67550

Gray County
(620) 855-3515
909 East Ave. A
Cimarron, KS 67835

Kearny County
(620) 355-7911
212 W. Santa Fe Trail Blvd.
Lakin, KS 67860

Haskell County
(620) 675-2324
101 Spud St.
Sublette, KS 67877

Lane County
(620) 397-5751
110 E. Pearl
Dighton, KS 67839

Barton County
(620) 792-3346
1520 Kansas Ave.
Great Bend, KS 67530

Hamilton County
(620) 384-6955
207 N. Barton St.
Syracuse, KS 67878

Ness County
(785) 798-3911
HWY 283 & Airport Road
Ness City, KS 67560

Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area: Fall 2004

By Karl Grover, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

Fall 2004 was much more enjoyable for staff and visitors at the Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area compared to fall 2003. With the drought that hit western Kansas, water levels at the bottoms were so low that there was essentially no duck hunting in 2003. Late summer rains in 2004 provided us sufficient water to have an excellent teal season in September and the regular duck season was fair to good.

Likewise, the spring migration period suffered in 2003 and 2004 due to lack of wetland habitat. These dry years can easily be seen when looking at visitation estimates to Cheyenne Bottoms over the past five years (Table 1). People come from all over the country to visit the bottoms and hunt or watch birds attracted to its marshes. When the habitat isn't there, the reason to visit the marsh is not there.

Table 1. Estimated annual visitation to Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area as determined by traffic counters.

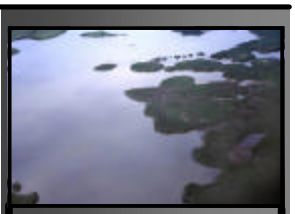
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
70,318	81,770	57,150	37,657	41,351*

***Estimated visitation through November.**

Because of poor water conditions, not only do birds, hunters and birdwatchers suffer, but the local economy also takes a hit. According to the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' report, Economic Importance of Hunting in America, migratory bird hunters in Kansas spend an average of $51.80 per day for their activities. Wildlife watching enthusiasts spend, on average, $53.58 per day in Kansas. With an estimated 327 hunters on opening day of duck season in 2004, approximately $16,938 was spent in the Great Bend area that day. Since birdwatchers at the bottoms are not required to buy an access permit to the property or even check in, we have no accurate numbers on their visitation. But, with events like Great Bend's semiannual Wings-N-Wetlands Weekend birding event, their economic benefit to the community is significant.

As a result of a partnership between the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, Fort Hays State University and the City of Great Bend, construction of a visitor center is in the future for Cheyenne Bottoms. This facility not only will provide the agency an avenue to educate the public about wetland management and the role hunting plays in wildlife conservation, it also will act as a drawing card to increase the economic value of Cheyenne Bottoms in the Barton County area.

As can be seen in the above numbers, the economic impact of Cheyenne Bottoms on the local economy is closely tied to the amount and quality of wetland habitat in the marsh. This underscores the value of a healthy water resource system to wildlife and its supporters, as well as to the agriculture community that uses the same resource.



Aerial photo of Cheyenne Bottoms.

"The economic impact of Cheyenne Bottoms on the local economy is closely tied to the amount and quality of wetland habitat in the marsh."

Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area: Fall 2004, by Karl Grover, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

Snow geese are an increasing winter wildlife element of Cheyenne Bottoms area in recent years.

Pictured above is a failed dam in Lyon County.

Dam Safety Conference 2005

February 24-25, 2005
Topeka, Kansas

For most owners, dams are an investment that enhance property and lifestyle through recreation, wildlife and water supply. The dam safety conference offers techniques that will extend the life and safety of dams.

For registration and further information, contact Beth Cooper at (785) 296-0573.

Pictured below is a failed dam in Belleville, Kansas.

Dam Safety Program

By Beth Cooper, Division of Water Resources

The Dam Safety program is part of the Kansas Department of Agriculture's Division of Water Resources and is funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, otherwise known as FEMA.

The goal of the Dam Safety program in Kansas is to reduce the risks to life and property from dam failure through public education and information, by evaluating water bodies and by determining the hazard value of the dam. The program also helps dam owners, local government and other interested parties prepare emergency action plans.

In Kansas, dams are owned and managed by private individuals and public entities, including state and federal government. Dams are built for many reasons, including flood control, water supply, erosion control and fishing. While there are many benefits to dam ownership, legal and insurance requirements must be considered.

The Division of Water Resources regulates the construction, operation and maintenance of all dams or other water obstructions for the protection of the public and property, with the exception of federal reservoirs. Dam owners are responsible for maintaining a safe dam, since a dam failure can have a devastating effect on people and property downstream. Courts may impose liability if a dam owner fails to maintain, repair or operate the dam in a safe manner. Dam owners also are responsible for personal injury and environmental concerns.

Dam Owner Responsibility:

It is the dam owner's responsibility to apply for necessary permits. All dams are required to have a permit before construction, with the following exceptions:

If your dam is-

Less than 25 feet in height, and impounds less than 50 acre-feet of water at the top of the dam, or is less than 6 feet in height, regardless of storage, then you do not need a dam permit.

By state law, the Division of Water Resources is the permitting agent for water structures on all streams in Kansas. The safe operation of a dam proposed for construction is the primary consideration for DWR. The chief engineer approves the dam application, including the plans and specifications. An application for a dam permit must be accompanied by the following:

1. Complete maps, plans, profiles and specifications.
2. Any other data and information that the chief engineer may require.
3. Required permit fee of $200 for pre-construction and $500 for construction-in-progress.

Additional permits may be needed. For more information on this program, contact Beth Cooper at (785) 296-0573 or visit us online at **http://www.ksda.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=181**.

Water Meter Requirements-The Simple Version

By Bruce Falk, Stafford Field Office Water Commissioner

This basin has been the subject of intense review for the past several years due to the large number of water users that share a limited supply of water. One positive spin-off of that review is the development of new programs for water right owners. These programs (some are still in the development stage) increase the flexibility of using water in the basin while promoting conservation. Examples of these programs are the five-year flex program, water banking, water right and purchase program, conservation cost share programs, and changes to water rights that require a five-year allocation.

Whether a water right owner enters one of the programs listed above or simply maintains his or her water right in the traditional manner, the one thing all have in common is the need to accurately measure the amount of water used each year. Getting serious about accurate water measurement will help ensure that these flexible programs continue and that accurate science can be used to measure the conservation efforts each water user has already implemented or will implement. In addition, water measurement helps the water user immediately spot production problems with a well, determine the amount of water applied at each watering, and to stay in compliance with water right limits. Another reason for accurate water measurement, perhaps the most important, is that it ensures that all water users in the basin are operating on a level playing field and operating by the same rules, thus treating each other fairly.

Accurate water measurement has been the law for many years; failure to accurately monitor water use and/or exceeding permitted annual quantities can result in substantial fines or even suspension of water rights.

This article will not attempt to cover every detail of water measurement. The intent is to cover the basic requirements in a simple, straightforward manner without quoting the myriad of rules and regulations:

1. **Overview:** All wells and most surface water pumps in this basin operating under an active water right are required to have a working, accurate water meter properly installed according to the manufacturer's installation instructions. Your annual water use report is to be completed with actual beginning and ending readings and calculated totals from that meter.
2. **On September 22, 2000, the standard for water meters was upgraded.** Because the accuracy of water meters is highly dependent on being exactly calibrated for the pipe in which it is installed, and meters depend on a straight, non-turbulent flow of water, manufacturer-approved measuring chambers and straightening vanes are now required. In other words, any new meter purchased for installation should be in its own section of pipe that is either provided, or approved, by the manufacturer. In addition, flow-straightening vanes should be installed inside that section of pipe. Only meters approved by the chief engineer are acceptable to be installed. A list of approved meters can be obtained from your local Division of Water Resources field office or Groundwater Management District.
3. **When meters are required to be upgraded to the standards listed in #2 above:** Typically, any-time a water right is modified in some way, a meter that meets the current requirements must be installed. Examples are when a well is redrilled or the place of use is changed. Always check your approval document for those requirements. *(Continued on page 6)*

Example of an approved water meter.

"Accurate water measurement has been the law for many years; failure to accurately monitor water use and/or exceeding permitted annual quantities can result in substantial fines or even suspension of water rights."

Water Meter Requirements, The Simple Version, by Bruce Falk, Stafford Field Office Water Commissioner

For more information on water meter installation or compliance, contact the Kansas Department of Agriculture Stafford Field Office at (620) 234-5311.

Example of an approved water meter.

"This basin has been the subject of an intense review for the past several years due to the large number of water users that share a limited supply of water."

Water Meter Requirements, The Simple Version, By Bruce Falk, Stafford Field Office Water Commissioner

If you prefer not to receive this newsletter in the future, please contact Eve Tracy at (785) 296-3705 or etracy@kda.state.ks.us.

Water Meter Requirements-The Simple Version

continued

In addition, when a meter fails and is replaced, the replacement meter must meet the new standards. Regulations require that Division of Water Resources be notified each time a meter is replaced. Those same regulations require that the water user promptly notify the chief engineer when a meter fails, that the owner keep accurate records of pumping while the meter is out of service, and that the chief engineer receive written notice describing the replacement meter within 30 days of replacement or repair.

4. **Proper meter installation:** For this discussion, straight pipe means a section of pipe with no bends, no obstructions protruding into the pipe and nothing that causes a jetting action or turbulence in the water such as check valves or cooling coils. Length of straight pipe required is calculated by pipe diameters. For example if a meter requires 10 pipe diameters of straight pipe and your irrigation system has 8 inch pipe, you would need 10 x 8 inches = 80 inches of straight pipe upstream of the meter propeller (sensor). All measurements mentioned in this article are made from the meter propeller or sensor device, rather than the meter register head seen on the outside of the assembly.

   All meters are to be installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Even if a manufacturer recommends less, no meter is to be installed with less than 5 pipe diameters of straight pipe upstream of the meter and 2 pipe diameters downstream of the meter per DWR regulations. Some meter manufacturers require a greater distance of upstream spacing than other manufacturers and some require a greater distance of straight pipe when a jetting action is immediately upstream, like check valves or gate valves.

   While some meters recommend only 5 pipe diameters of straight pipe upstream of the meter, which works in most cases, it is highly recommended that at least 10 pipe diameters of straight pipe upstream with at least 5 pipe diameters of straight pipe downstream of the meter be used if possible. It has been noted that greater lengths of straight pipe increase accuracy and help prolong the life of the meter due to less turbulence at the meter propeller. The ideal time to allow enough straight pipe for a good meter installation is when a new well is drilled or new distribution system is installed. Most meters also have a requirement for downstream straight pipe distances.

5. **Meter accuracy:** The overriding objective of the meter requirements is accuracy. A properly installed flow meter has the best chance of being accurate and the life of the meter is extended. Compliance inspections are conducted on new installations and changes to existing water rights. Inspections also are conducted on a random basis that, in many cases, also involve an accuracy test. Meters found to be inaccurate or not installed according to the manufacturer's specifications will have to be corrected, who wants an expensive and time consuming distraction from your normal business routine.

6. **Water flow meters also are considered out of compliance when:** The meter is not accurate to within + or – 6% in an installed condition, the register seal is broken or the totalize value has been reset or altered without authorization, the meter register is unreadable for any reason (condensation, locks, etc.), there is not a full pipe flow of water through the meter or all of the water pumped does not flow through the meter.

(continued on top of page 7)

Water Meter Requirements-The Simple Version

continued

Summary: The above presents the very basics of water flow meter installation. If a water right owner wants more detail or the final word on meter installation and maintenance, he or she should review the documents provided with a new meter and review regulations K.A.R.5-1-4 through 5-1-12. The regulations, or course, will always take precedence over this article.

If you prefer to keep life simple, tell your meter installer that you want a new meter that has been approved by the chief engineer, that you want it installed strictly by the manufacturer's requirements and with even more straight pipe upstream of the meter than required, if possible, and that you want the installation to meet all the regulations listed above. With those three thoughts expressed to the meter installer, you can't go wrong.

Water Conservation and Ag Profitability Conference **By Richard Wenstrom, Water PACK**

The Water Protection Association of Central Kansas (Water PACK) is host for this conference on January 13 and 14, 2005, at the Highland Convention Center, Great Bend, Kansas. The conference focus is toward irrigating agricultural producers and land owners in central Kansas, the need for water conservation and enhancing profitability on irrigated farms and ranches.

Presentations include:

1. Strip-till for Irrigated Row Crops;
2. Strip-till Equipment;
3. Operations and Fertility;
4. Irrigation Scheduling;
5. The Value of Residue in Irrigated Crop Production;
6. Alternative Crops to Save Water in Central Kansas;
7. EQIP Cost Share for Water Conservation;
8. Irrigation Transition Assistance Program;
9. Basin Management Plans for the Middle Arkansas and Rattlesnake Creek Basins;
10. and Commodity Marketing Action Plans.

There also will be an exhibition area showing the latest in related products, equipment and services.

The conference is $20 per person, if registration is received prior to January 1, 2005. Registration after January 1, 2005, is $25 per person. For further information, or to obtain registration information, please contact Water PACK, 306-A North Main Street, St. John, Kansas 67576, or call (620) 659-3210.

Public Hearing on the Irrigation Transition Assistance Program **By Eve Tracy, Division of Water Resources**

The State Conservation Commission public hearings on the rules and regulations for the Irrigation Transition Assistance Program are December 21, 2004. The first public hearing will be at 9 a.m. in Topeka at the State Conservation Commission Office, 109 SW 9th Street, Suite 500. The second public hearing will be at 6 p.m. in Great Bend at the Highland Hotel and Convention Center, 3017 W 10th Street.

The proposed Kansas administrative rules and regulations are online at www.accesskansas.org/kscc/ITAPDRAFTKAR.pdf. For further information, contact the State Conservation Commission at (785) 296-3600.

PUBLIC HEARING

Irrigation Transition Assistance Program Rules and Regulations

9 a.m.
Dec. 21, 2004
SCC
109 SW 9th
Suite 500
Topeka

6 p.m.
Dec. 21, 2004
Highland Convention Center
3017 W. 10th
Great Bend

For further information, call the State Conservation Commission at (785) 296-3600.

NRCS Rolls Out EQIP Self-Assessment Tool

By Mary D. Shaffer, Natural Resources Conservation Services

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has added a new self-assessment tool to be filled out when applying for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program for fiscal year 2005 funding. Kansas has received its FY-2005 EQIP funding allocation of nearly $22 million and has announced the cutoff date of January 21, 2005, for applications to be considered for FY-2005 funding.

Information about 2005 EQIP and the self-assessment tool are available at local NRCS field offices or on the Internet at www.ks.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/eqip/2005/eqip2005.html.

"Producers interested in applying for EQIP will be filling out a self-assessment tool this year," said Harold L. Klaege, NRCS. "So, if they plan to apply, they should start the process very soon if they haven't done so already."

NRCS Rolls Out EQIP Self Assessment Tool by Mary D. Shaffer, Natural Resources Conservation Services

New EQIP Self-Assessment Tool

When producers apply for 2005 EQIP funding, they will be required to fill out the new Kansas EQIP Self-Assessment Tool.

"Producers interested in applying for EQIP will be filling out a self-assessment tool this year," said Harold L. Klaege, state conservationist for the NRCS. "So, if they plan to apply, they should start the process very soon if they haven't done so already."

"We have developed a self-assessment tool to use in the EQIP application process," explained Klaege. "After we used a self-assessment tool during the Conservation Security Program signup this past summer, it seemed only natural to develop one to use with EQIP.

"The self-assessment tool is an educational tool," he explained, "providing landowners with a clear indication of what natural resource concerns they have, what they can accomplish, and what they need to do to qualify for the program."

The self-assessment tool booklet asks questions about grazed range/pasture, livestock waste, cropland, streambank and forestland. Producers will answer questions that apply to their operation.

"We see this self-assessment as a time-saving and money-saving tool," said Klaege. "We envision that the self-assessment will cut down on the time it takes NRCS to process applications for EQIP and that it will also reduce the federal dollars required to administer the program and make more dollars available for producers.

"EQIP is valuable in helping our state's agricultural producers meet the significant environmental regulations they face while continuing to be good stewards of the land. EQIP helps them implement conservation practices that improve and protect our natural resources," said Klaege.

EQIP Funding Allocation

The Kansas EQIP funding allocation for FY-2005 is nearly $22 million. In FY-2004, Kansas received more than $22 million and 1,823 contracts were funded. More than 3,200 applications were received that totaled more than $32 million.

In Kansas, EQIP funds will help farmers and ranchers install conservation practices that improve and protect Kansas' priority natural resource concerns.

(*Continued on page 9)*

NRCS Rolls Out EQIP Self Assessment Tool

continued

"The objective of EQIP is to address natural resource concerns through the application of improved conservation systems. EQIP is an environmental enhancement program," said Klaege.

EQIP—one of the largest programs in the 2002 farm bill—is a voluntary conservation program that promotes environmental quality and helps producers meet local, state and federal regulations.

Kansas Identifies Priority Natural Resource Concerns

The FY-2005 Kansas EQIP-eligible priority natural resource concerns are as follows:

- Air Quality—Objectionable Odors
- Forestland Health—Productivity, Health, Vigor
- Grazing Lands Health—Productivity, Health, Vigor and Noxious or Invasive Weeds
- Sedimentation of Federal Reservoirs—Soil Erosion—Streambank; Water Quality-Excessive Suspended Sediment and Turbidity in Surface Water
- Soil Quality—Organic Matter Depletion
- Water Quality—Concentrated, Nonconfined Animal Waste
- Water Quality—Confined Animal Waste
- Water Quality—Nutrients/Pesticides/Suspended Sediment
- Water Quantity—Inefficient Water Use on Irrigated Land; Aquifer Overdraft

Groundwater and Surface Water Conservation Available Statewide

Producers across the state may apply for assistance through the groundwater and surface water conservation provisions of EQIP. Assistance to a producer will be provided only to facilitate a conservation measure that results in net savings in groundwater or surface water resources in the agricultural operation of the producer.

Conservation systems will be installed to promote groundwater and surface water conservation by improving irrigation systems, enhancing irrigation efficiencies, converting to the production of less water-intensive cropping systems, or improving water storage.

Cutoff Date Set to Evaluate EQIP Applications

"We have now set a date of January 21, 2005, as a cutoff date to begin evaluating applications received by NRCS in Kansas. These applications will be considered for the FY 2005 funding allocation we receive for Kansas," explained Klaege.

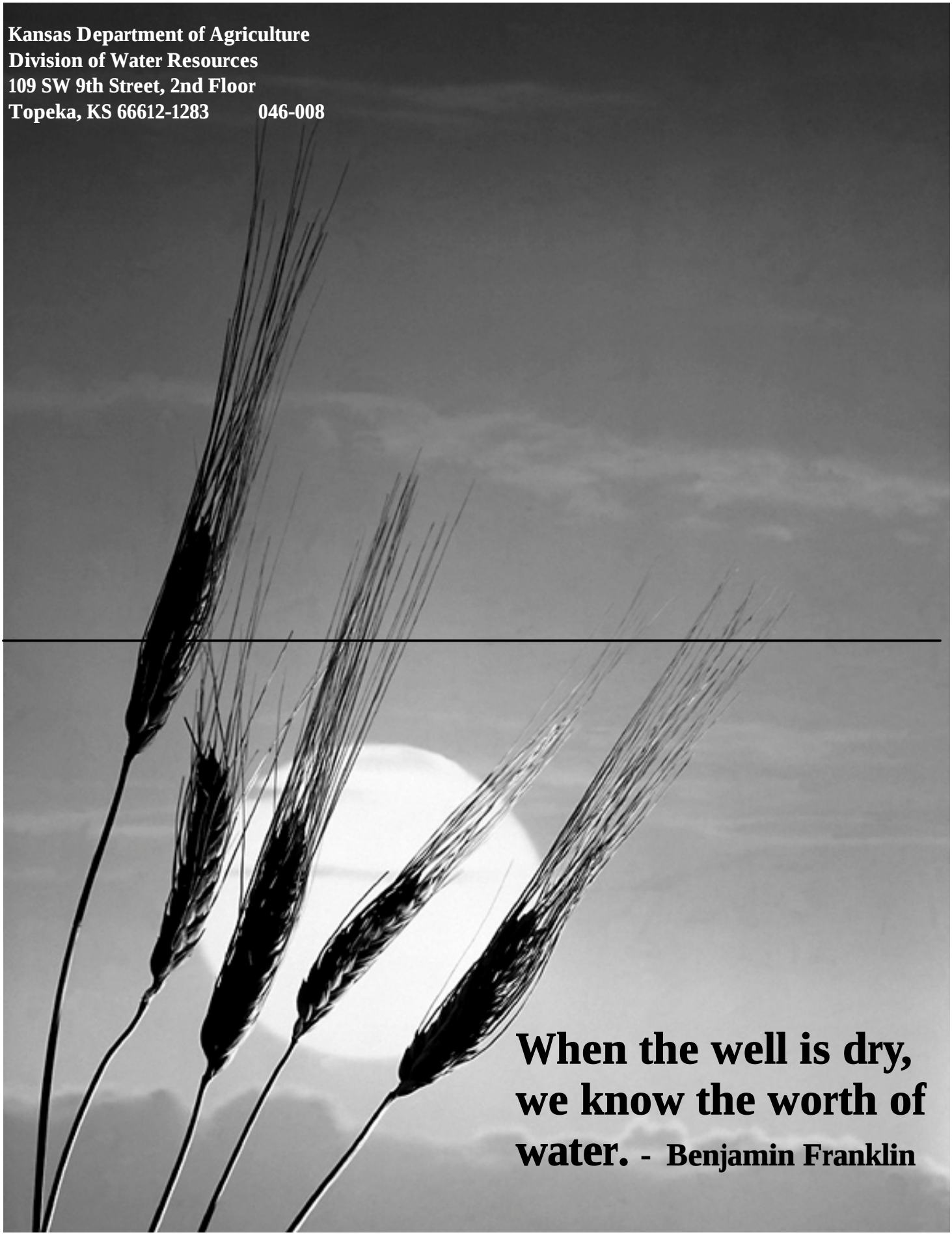
Agricultural producers interested in participating in EQIP can apply anytime at their local NRCS office or USDA service center. NRCS will evaluate each application and give higher priority to those applications that use cost-effective conservation practices; treat multiple resource concerns; address national, state or local priorities; and provide the most environmental benefits.

Apply at Local NRCS Office

Information about 2005 EQIP is available online at www.ks.nrcs.usda.gov or is available at your local USDA service center from the NRCS or conservation district staff. This will include the Kansas EQIP Self Assessment Tool, fact sheets, an application form, a list of eligible practices and average costs, and specifics on Kansas' ranking process, including criteria used to evaluate applications.

NRCS Rolls Out EQIP Self Assessment Tool by Mary D. Shaffer, Natural Resources Conservation Services

Kansas Department of Agriculture
Division of Water Resources
109 SW 9th Street, 2nd Floor
Topeka, KS 66612-1283 **046-008**



When the well is dry, we know the worth of water. - Benjamin Franklin